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TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

## LIFE GUARDS ON THE RIVER

life-saving corps to be stationed isfy Germany; it will never satisfy contraband and a blockade.

attention to the need for such super- will not make the case much better. vision. The idea should not be to It would seem that the rule might restrict swimming and boating and fairly be urged that a proclamation canoeing, but to encourage a wider of blockade does not confer the right need bother himself in the slightest participation in these sports by af- of wholesale seizure and destruc- about the Berlin warning that he fording better protection to those tion on the strength of a capstan will be punished for treason if he who enjoy them. Never has the up- court-martial aboard a submarine works in American factories proper river been more popular than when there is not the ghost of a ducing arms and ammunition all of this season. Within the last few chance to take a prize into port or which or some of which may go to years residents of the Capital have court. The destruction of a prize the allies. We mean so far as conawakened to the fact that they need should be the exceptional and exinot go far from home to enjoy rare gent case; when it becomes the inscenic beauty, and a spot for acuatic variable practice it might well be sports unequaled in this vicinity.

tection the upper Potomac is destined to be a summer resort at Washington's doors. The District City.

### MISS WESTCOTT'S WORK

high school like Western.

Miss Westcott came into personal to the home port, as it were. contact with about 15,000 high As to seizures of cotton on the toward the German and Germanschool students. Many of these now are influential business and professional men of the Capital, others war claim to confer on themselves and even the German-American—

toward the German and German-American workers here? The employer who fears that the German and even the German-American deepest satisfaction.

rangements.

### WHEN IS A BLOCKADE?

on the sea; merely under it.

What measures of effectiveness may Instead of cutting off three million cent epidemic of strikes may make of the Chamber of Commerce, to atgoing through the interdicted lines, fore the war it took 8,008,300 bales, What measures of effectiveness may be the supposed to insure the right to seize or to destroy? That is become a very serious question that will require at
Instead of cutting off three million bales, the blockade has cut off less than one-fourth of that amount.

United States is a big potato, but that indeed been a horrible impositive and could possibly administer to the needs to describe the ansight five ended itself on the tend a series of meetings to be held of society in a general manner; if the focutt, all ailments of the body politic to destroy? That is best of the Chamber of Commerce, to at'em resemble toadstools.

United States is a big potato, but it either has to be prepared or commercial and civic organization werk that is entered a series of meetings to be held of society in a general manner; if the fourth, all ailments of the body politic to destroy?

The law and its instruments. I e.

This series of lectures is a big potato, but it either has to be prepared or commercial and civic organization werk conducted by the bureau.

A criticism is never potent unless it would best serve the in-

peace negotiations.

Many drownings already this sea- She cannot take a prize into a home same months of the war year. the rest of the world; and even the Some time ago The Times called assurance of reparation for mistakes With proper police and life pro- there is in fact no blockade at all.

heads will be boosting Washington The Times prints today a letter man government anybody demanded when they see to it that proper pro- from Senator Hoke Smith, replying by it to be punished in Germany for tection is afforded those who enjoy to some editorial adversions on his such a "crime" committed in the these advantages of the Capital campaign to get this country into a United States. The American people controversy with the allies over the would go to war with Germany cotton issue. Senator Smith charges or with any other nation before it The Times with overlooking the dis-In the retirement of Miss Edith C. tinction between a blockade and a eign power to provide and enforce Westcott as principal of Western contraband list. As a matter of fact penalties for acts committed on the High School, after a quarter of a the Senator himself is the victim of soil of this nation and under the century's service in that position, the District loses one of its most valu
war the Federal Government seized There isn't the very least doubt able public servants. Even the head and condemned cotton wherever about this; as long as the United of a school system and its other ex- found. Whether the word "contra- States is a sovereign nation able to ecutive officers scarcely have the di- band" was properly applied to the exercise its sovereign mation able to rect influence upon so large a num-legal status of cotton when seized will be. That isn't the question ber of pupils each year that is on land is not very material; the eswielded by the principal of a great sential fact is that it was seized, German workers in the United and was destroyed when it could not States. The question is, What effect In her twenty-five years' tenure be taken back of the Union lines- is this warning going to have upon

have won distinction outside this when they create a blockade. The for one of the pretty ways of Berlin city. To retire after exerting such an influence must be a source of the entirely different thing from a list man can't cease being a German of contraband of war. A blockade when it suits its purpose to keep was in error, because early in 1862 The pity of the matter is that Miss applies to particular ports, and its him German—may take any sort of President Lincoln declared a blockade Westcott might have continued her effect does not prevent delivery of useful service here several years goods to ports not blockaded." Perlonger had not circumstances combined to make the strain upon her
too heavy. The burning of West
longer had not circumstances combined to make the strain upon her
ticular ports" include all the ports of
the blockaded country, as they did
sumed with a passionate desire to
blockaded during the civil war, and as ern High School a year ago last during the civil war, a blockade be-April brought strenuous work of re- comes quite a little affair; a good adjustment; and the long delay in deal more effective than a contrarepairing the school, owing to the band list, for the list concerns only excessive red tape required in such things named, while the blockade emergencies here, delayed the return forbids any articles passing through. to the former quarters. In view of The greater efficacy and rigor of a this prolonged stress Miss Westcott blockade and admitted by the Senaprobably realized that her health tor, when he observes that "there is would be seriously impaired if she a long list of commodities specified undertook the task of getting the in the declaration of London which school back into the building again under no crcumstances are to be this fall, superintending the pur- made contraband of war, yet any of chasing of equipment, and other ar- these goods may be stopped from going into or out of an enemy's port

if a blockade is being conducted." Germany's right to sink the Wil- sist that the allies' blockade of Ger- note on the Lusitania affair, is eviliam P. Frye and the Leelanaw is man ports is ineffective, when in dently in doubt. The Kaiser and of a blockade are treated as entirely based on the fact that she was entitled to capture those vessels, take chantman on any of the world's have conferred on the nature of the modity being legally upon a list of them into a home harbor and before seas; when half a million tons of reply, if any is to be made, and the

Maritime practice has expanded "I have criticised the conduct of weapon. this right of confiscation into the Great Britain," proceeds Senator Just at this moment Germany specified in the declaration of Londo right to destroy ship and cargo if the exigencies of war make it impossible for the captor to get his possible for the captor to get his ducting, as blockade of include is exactly what a submarine cannot that the blockide is an effective successes that have inflated the nado, particularly in the present Ger- blockade. Has Britain the right to tional confidence to the point of man case, for Germany has no power blockade neutral ports? The cases magalomaniac assurance. The naof Nassau and Matamoras, block-tional temper does not give much It is true, of course, that Germany aded by the Federal Government in ground for hope that concessions our own civil war, answer that question. This country wrote into interis compelled to flout her treaty of our own civil war, answer that ques- will be made.

of all German procedure. So we may about 3,000,000 bales of cotton an- shortly would be expected to distract reasonably assume that the treaty nually." The Senator will be saved the full attention of the central emof 1828 is a scrap of paper, and from repetition of this error if he pire from other concerns. Constanthat Germany proposes to stand in will examine the figures prepared by tinople deserves more attention than these cases on her general rights un- the Department of Commerce and it is getting, in the popular considpublished a day or two ago by The eration of the war position; it may Those rights are modified by the Times. They show that in the first be determinative, even, of whether general rule that a blockade to be ten months of the war period Eu- the United States will be able to relegally effective must be physically rope took from us 7,269,073 bales of main at peace. enforceable; there must be naval cotton, while in the corresponding power on the job to prevent vessels months of the year immediately be-

The Washington Times tention when the various damage tion on the cotton industry. It has, bales in the peace year of 1913-14 It would seem that a blockade to 501,700 in the blockade year of might fairly be regarded as legal 1914-15! Isn't it frightful to see when the captor is so strong on the American commerce with neutrals sea as to stop a considerable share crushed in such fashion! Isn't it of traffic into and out of the block- maddening to contemplate that the prizes. Otherwise, it is merely a borrowed from the United States' paper blockade; a sort of assumed civil war practices-have in ten license to engage in the business of short months cut down our cotton sporadic destruction. On this theory sales to Sweden from 46,266 bales Germany has no blockade of the in the ten months of the ante-bellum British islands or the French coast. year, to a paltry 741,637 bales in the To the Editor of THE TIMES:

son on the upper Potomac point to port; she cannot try it; she must Senator Smith's indignation at the need of closer supervision for stand on the judgment of a naval of these impositions on the American that playspot of Washington. Major ficer who in the conditions of sub- cotton trade is almost as impressive charges me with having misstated the Pullman has risen to the situation marine war has only a few minutes as his contention that The Times and is taking steps to organize a to make his verdict. That may sat- doesn't know the difference between

#### **GERMAN MUNITIONS TREASON**

No German-American, and for the matter of that no German either,

The German militarists could considered as demonstrating that never get back from this country anybody to be punished for such "treason" unless the person himself SENATOR SMITH'S SIDE OF IT wanted to go back and be punished. The United States Government In another column on this page would never surrender to the Ger-

the attitude of American employers

This newspaper protested long a large extent prevented. ago against any discrimination in a blockade is an entirely different thing of German blood; but if the Berlin blockade applies to particular ports, course with other races and peoples.

### THE GERMAN REPLY

Surely Senator Smith will not in- reply at all to the American closing

1828 with the United States in or- tion. This country wrote into inter- Relations between the United der to assume the right to confiscate national law the present construc- States and Germany are likely to or capture ships and cargoes. Ap- tion of the doctrine of the continu- depend very much on military and parently she is willing to do that; ous voyage, and made it stick. It political developments in Europe. for after the United States protest- did blockade Nassau, and Britain is The fall of Warsaw would be hailed ed against the Frye affair she has doing the same thing at Rotterdam, in Berlin as a tremendous achievegone shead and sunk the Leelanaw. but with a good deal less rigidity in ment; yet the fall of Constantinople German violation of a solemn its treatment of seized cargoes than would bring all the Balkan states the benefit when benefits were running the other way, is no much to be wondered at. It is characteristic be wondered at the United States employed.

In the united States em

aded ports, and to take care of piratical rules of Great Britain- Explains His Contentions in Regard to Lists of Contraband and to Blockades.

> Will you permit me through your columns to make reply to that portion of your recent editorial headed "Senator Smith on Cotton," which facts with reference to the treatment of cotton by the Federal Government during the civil war?

The language which I used upor this subject was as follows:

"The story being published, with a London origin, that the United States declared cotton to be contraband during the civil war is false and absurd. The United false and absurd. The United States did not declare cotton con-The right of contraband seiz-

ures by a belligerent applies alone to cargoes in ships. The seizures are made to prevent goods used for military purposes from reaching the forces of an enemy. They are to prevent the goods from get-

are to prevent the goods from getting in to the enemy country
"The Southern States produced cotton in great quantities. They exported cotton, they did not import it. There was no occasion to seize cotton during the civil war to prevent it from going in to Southern States.

to prevent it from going in to Southern States.

"The story originated from a note written in 1886 by Mr. Bayard, Becretary of State, to Mr. Muruaga, Spanish minister, Mr. Bayard, inadvertently, and in an untechnical sense, used, with reference to cotton seizures on land, the word 'contraband.' Mr. Muruaga replied that the United States did not during the civil war treat cotton as contraband of war. Mr. Bayard promptly agreed that the United States had never placed cotton on a list of articles contraband of war. (See House documents, vol. 132, part 3, page 882.)

"The only effort by any country to place cotton on a contraband list was by the Russian government in 1995. This was during the Japanese war. Great Britain promptly protested and declared 'British India is by far the largest exporter of raw cotton into Japan." The quantity of

is by far the largest exporter of raw cotton into Japan. The quantity of raw cotton that might be utilized for explosives would be infinitesimal in comparison with the bulk of the cotton exported from India to Japan for peaceful purposes, and to treat harmless cargoes of this latter description as unconditional contraband would be to subject a branch of in-nocent commerce which is especially important in the form established to a most unwarranted interference. "Sir Edward Grey attacked t "Sir Edward Grey attacked the Russian order, and demanded in par-

Russian order, and demanded in par-liament that cotton be left by Rus-sia on the free list. Great Britain declined to yield to the action of Russia, and insisted upon the right of British citizens to ship cotton to Japan. So far as I can learn Rus-sia did not enforce the order. "Using the language of the Bri-tish revernment as applied to Rustish government, as applied to Russia, the effort now by Great Britain to interfere with cotton shipments is a most unwarranted interference with a branch of innocent com-merce."

In your editorial you insist that of a group of Southern ports, and this blockade was later extended to all the

engage or retain the services of a result of this blockade egress and ingress of goods of all character were to Where we differ is this: I insist that

the United States against anybody from a list of contraband of war. A militarists themselves are going to and its effect does not prevent delivery force the discrimination it will be ade is conducted without regard to the of goods to ports not blockaded A blockone of the very stupidest of all the character of the goods seeking egress or stupid things that have been done ingress. A legal contraband list is a for a year now in the Berlin inter- list of commodities which from their peculiar character under the rules of international law a belligerent has the right to seize when destined to territory of the enemy, no matter whether it is Whether Germany will make any or to a neutral port. There are many other distinctions I do not mention.

If you will refer to the declaration of London you will see that the sub-ject of blockading ports and the effect

seas; when half a million tons of reply, it any is to be made, and the great a prize court, try vessels and cargoes, and confiscate either vessels or cargoes or both, as the facts developed on the trial gave warrant under international practice.

seas; when half a million tons of reply, it any is to be made, and the great Britain tone of the German press suggests strongly that public opinion is arrayed behind the admiralty in the declaration of London expressly declares that under no circumstances rayed behind the admiralty in the determination to stand by the utdetermination to stand by the utdetermination of the submarine way of neutral ports.

"I have criticised the conduct of weapon." which under no circumstances are to b

> your editor has confused two entirely different subjects, namely, a blockade and a list of contraband.
>
> I have criticised the conduct of Great Britain because that country is endeav-

> This course on the part of Great Britain is cutting off a market for about 3,000,000 bales of cotton annually.

and is seriously injuring the people of the State which I represent.

May I not suggest to you that in-stead of being the subject of criticism for protesting in behalf of the rights of my constituents when those rights of my constituents when those rights are being trampled upon by Great Brit-

ting off a market for the chief product of my State is interfering with so much of the commerce of our entire nate and general all-around bumptious-

Very truly, HOKE SMITH. Warrenton, Va., July 26, 1915.

# Washingtonians Invited

# tention when the various damage tion on the cotton industry. It has, and reparation incidents come up for for instance, "reduced" our cotton of the sales to neutral Holland from 33,822 HOKE SMITHREPLES ONE YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND By ED L. KEEN.

LONDON, July 27.-After a year at war, the British Empire has somewhat less than three-quarters of a million troops in the field; its allies have approximately ten mil-

The British front in the western theater is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made-quite unofficially, of course-both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis she has delivered more than was specifled in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the

She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men. That's all there was to it. She has carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained.

Only the other day, the Temps, of Paris, in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press, made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidity which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that to this capital support on the sea the British empire has brought its industrial and financial resources. "while its military effort paid to France by the British press, resources. "while its military effort on land has really surpassed all

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German biundering that saved Par.s in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, and Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to F.eld Marshal French, his generals, and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other Channel ports. Of course, in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than

done herself a greater service than sne has the French. Since the failure of the Paris at-tack, Germany's main effort has been

tack. Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reenforcements. General French will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British empire rests upon the holding of those forty miles.

All idea of the "big spring drive" upon which the military writers nad fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do, it was a defeat-for Lille was the objective and the Germans are still firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first used asphyxiating gases, came the battle of La Bassee. This showed the British public why the "big drive" had become impossible. The British and French troops The British and French troops were to make a joint advance after a preliminary bombardment for three hours of the German trenches and the field of wire entanglement intervening. In that time the French fired nearly time the French fired nearly 200,000 high explosive projectiles; in one hour the British had exhausted their supply of 20,000 high explosives and the rest of the time used shrapnel. Hesult: The French infantry advanced two miles into trenches that had been practically cleared, with a loss of only 2,000; the British lost 15,000 men in attempting to take trenches that hadn't been take trenches that hadn't been

A newspaperman witnessed this A newspaperman witnessed this battle. He told the public through the medium of the London Times the reason why the British had failed, starting the scandal that disrupted the British Liberal cabinet, caused the formation of a coalition ministry, sheared Lord Kitchener's wings, and created the new department of munitions, with Lloyd-George at its head. Somehody had blundered, Lord Somehody had blundered. Lord Northcliffe's newspapers fastened responsibility on Kitchener. While giving him due credit for his magnificent work in reising, organiz-ing, and training the largest vol-unteer army the world has even seen, they charged him with ne-glecting the one thing upon which any possible hope of British suc-cess on land could be based—an quate supply of high explosive

The one inexplicable incident is Premier Asquith's statement "upon the highest possible author-ity" that neither Great Britain nor her allies had been hampered by lack of munitions—a statement directly contradicted by his recent frantic appeals to the workmen of mobilize for the supply of munitions.

AS SEEN IN FRANCE By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS. PARIS, July 27 .- The Great Doubt has been lifted from the heart of

The accomplishment of this was the grandest deed of French arms in all the year of Armageddon which began a year ago this week. In history the feat will be known as the victory of the Battle of the Marne.

Not only did this victory probably decide the fate of France geographically, but its influence upon the spirit of the country was, and still is, incalculable. For, notwithstanding the "solidarity" accomplished instantly and spontaneously on August 1, the day the General Mobilization Order was posted, a great doubt weighed like lead on the hearts of those who marched away singing as well as those who stayed behind and wept.

Everybody remembered 1870. The old remembered the swift defeat in the Franco-Prussian war and the horrible nightmare of blunders. The young had heard the story time and again. The French, in 1870, were totally unprepared for war. were badly equipped, and badly led. Their plans lacked cohesion. Generals fought independently, one of the other. Treason was laid at the door of one, and altogether it was a terrible mess in which the poor soldiers never had the slightest chance, notwithstanding a courage which wrung from even the Prussians the exclamation, "Oh, what brave fellows!"

So, last August, when the soldiers started for the war, each one bore in his heart a burden heavier than the knapsack on his back: Would history repeat itself? Would 1914 be another 1870? Was France better prepared this time? Would she be better led? Were her generals equal to the great task ahead? If not,

The troopers dared not let their minds run beyond this point. Individually the most intelligent soldiers in the world, they have the other curse and blessing of civilization, an imagination; so they sang and quit thinking; they joked with one another, neveer admitting even to themselves-let alone to their companions -that the doubt was there.

Back home the hearts of mothers, fathers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts were troubled by the same unexpressed dread lest 1914 prove another 1870. And if such should prove to be the case-

They, too, smiled and talked cheerfully of a new and irresistible France.

All knew, those who remained waiting as well as those who went to war, that for forty-four years Germany had been living, eating, sleeping, drinking, dreaming war, and that this war had come. What about France? Who was General Joffre? Who were the other generals; Newspapers had but recently declared that France was unprepared; was this true? And all went on being troubled in secret lest France should again prove unready.

After vague news reached Paris that General Joffre was in retreat from Charleroi, the 1870 bugaboo loomed bigger and bigger. Maubeuge was invested; Lille was occupied. Then there came slient, tense days, without any real news. The govern ment moved to Bordeaux: the Germans were now in Maubeuge, Campiegne, Soissons, Rheims, Chalons, Epernay, Luneville, Vardun, and Nancy were seriously menaced. Paris it seemed, was doomed, and Uhlans were reported to be at the gates. The worst fears of soldiers and homefolks seemed realized. It looked like another 1870, only worse, Still there was no panic. There was the exodus of thousands of people who objected to living in - aris dur-

who objected to living in aris during a German occupation, but the city was calm. France's "sacred union" held firm.

But the doubt, instilled into the mind of France by \$870, was there, galling and real. The people could not know that General Joffre was later to be called a genius. They could only wonder if his retreat was strategy or incompetency. The censorship was strict and they had few facts to base opinion in. They did not know the battle of the Marne was being fought, ner that Joffre had performed by winning a victory there, a sort of eighth wonder of the world. Yet this was true. General Bonnal said of this battle: "This is the first time to my knowledge that a great army, retreating and fighting at the same time and for eight days in succession, was able to furnish the effort by itself to transform instantly its long and painful retreat into an irresistible offensive."

Yet that is what the French army was able to do. Through this victory a new France was born. The great doubt was lifted, the 1870 bug-aboo banished. The people were ing a German occupation.

tory a new France was born. The great doubt was lifted, the 1870 bug-aboo banished. The people were given confidence in the army, the army in itself.

Henceforth, whatever may happen to the French soldier, he will refuse to be discouraged. He can advance, retreat or doggedly hold what he has won, any or all, with tenacity and good cheer. He has faith in his officers and faith in himself. He knows the war may be long, but he grins and grits his teeth: "We'll get 'em at last!" he says.

The ghost of 1870 has been laid.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY

By CARL W. ACKERMAN. BERLIN, July 27 .- The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appeal as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world con-

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant, who now holds the Hohenzoilern throne, has more than equaled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. No-body expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war start-ed the Emperor William had callen into disfavor with many of his peo-ple for a number of reasons. Some be-lieved he was too autocratic, others thought he was too autocrate, other thought he was too well disposed to-ward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the mil-tary machine Germany had develop-ed, and was too prejudiced in favor ed, and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early days of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked disparagingly of the Emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength. But when the victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser

the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change. People confessed they had mispudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his fiation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtues, the representative German virtues, the representative of German might and power. The pation agrees he has not abused the wation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially and sunder conditions substantially and surface and the substantially are substantially and surface and the sur tions substant ally as they are now Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her

and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire, must be given the title of "The Great."

The Kaiser, in particular, has inspiged Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His caim assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantiating his words, so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts, believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted

That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, the hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now, however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered her confidence and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God punish England." Instead of the former hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable has happehed in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was magnified quite out of proportion to its actual power, the Germany now are saying

out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans now are saying. This war was worth the fighting, it has pricked the bubble of Brit-ish strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English, which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige.

The past year's events, say the Germans, have provided a complete test of the comparative merits of Germanic and British civiliits of Germanic and British civili-zations. Germany has revealed her possession of organization ability, of initiative, of austere patriotism, of inventiveness, of an unbroken spirit, under adversity, of discipline, of an ability to meet every new problem the war has thrust

upon her.

Where Germany has succeeded,
England has failed. The English (in the opinion of Germans) have proved themselves to be boasters, muddlers, and uninspired in any of their works. They have been revealed to the world as a people undermined by dis-content, unpatriotic, so prejudiced that they cannot even now accept the undoubted fact that their demigod, Lord Kitchener, failed them in their hour of need. The upper classes have shown bravery, but no qualities of intellectual and masterful leadership, and their lower classes are taking advantage of the perplexities of the war to strike for higher wages. war to strike for higher wages. The Germans are asking what this past year of warfare has shown the English to possess which the world would be the better for the keeping. What can the world better be rid of, ask the Germans, at this anniversary time, the qualities the English have shown since last August, or the qualities the Germans have the qualities the Germans have shown? Here is a Germany, beshown? Here is a Germany, be-ginning the second year of her war against the world, full of confidence, with increased faith in the destiny of the fatherland.

## LETTERS TO TIMES MAIL BAG

and Legislators.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The recent article appearing in your paper, written by Dr. Riley Moore, in nate and general all-around bumptiousness, would appear to be an unfair and enforce it.

criticism in toto. The gentleman, in order to qualify in such matters, should indicate which one of the professions he adorns. For instance, if he is a veterinarian, a docthe United States will be able to remain at peace.

To Lecture on Commerce to remain at peace.

To Lecture on Commerce to remain at peace.

Washington business men who may chance to be in New York on August the second, the writing of prescriptions for the cure of human ailments to the pidemic of strikes may make to the chamber of Commerce, to attend a series of meetings to be held of society in a general manner; if the

casm are hurled at the law and everything pertaining thereto, yet nothing is offered in return therefor. The law as it stands today is the re-

sult of evolution. It is the result of hundreds of years of work by men who were and are best qualified to enact

I trust the doctor will further permit me to correct him with respect to one of his historical characters to whom he alludes as "Wat Helier, the tyler." History records the name of no such celebrity, but it does make no such celebrity, but it does make reterence to a gentleman of perverted mind by the name of Wat Tyler. Tyler, it would seem, had no respect for the law made and provided, the result being that Lord Mayor Walworth of London inserted a dagger under the aforesaid Tyler's floating rib, thus bringing to mend a life which others. bringing to an end a life which other-wise might have ended itself on the business end of six feet of hemp rope.

Takes Dr. Riley Moore To Task For for the one which it attempts to destroy, and that is what somebody fails in endeavoring to enforce the laws in effect by living up to the letter of them.

Shafts of near-wit and sar-wit a Washington, July 23.

Says G. O. P. Managers Treat Barnes as Their Lord and Master.

To the Editor of THE TIMES The ancient saying, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." seems illustrated in the Republican National Committee. Barnes, the discredited Albany boss, appears to be supreme in the management of affairs, and Hilles and Reynolds take no step without consulting him. Since the jury decided against Barnes on the Roosevelt charges decent Republicans are turning more and more to Roosevelt, but that makes no difference to the present managers of the Republican party. They treat Barnes as lord and master, and bow to his will. It looks as if the Progressives may be stronger than ever next election. Hilles and Reynolds can't

make the people stomach Barnes. W. K. JACKSON. Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 23.